Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXIX. **SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830.** **NO. 3548.**

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.

... DOLLARS per annum.—$1 in advance.
... Paper will be discontinued (unless at the ...ration of the Editors) until arrearages ... paid.

...s of Advertising.—Advertisements not ...ceeding a square, inserted three weeks for ... and 17 cents for each subsequent inser... —All Advertisements, (except where an ...unt is open) must be paid for previous ...usertion.

QUILLS.

...m. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
LARGE Assortment of QUILLS, from 67 Cents to $3 per hundred.
ALSO,
NEW ASSORTMENT OF
...CCOUNT BOOKS,
...every description, and price.
LIKEWISE,
...riting Paper from $20 to $3 per ...; Letter Do. of various kinds; ...and Wrapping Paper.

...oks & Stationary.

...HOOL-BOOKS of every kind in ... Town and the County, consist... ...f Geographies of all kinds;—...er's Dictionaries; Daboll's, Col...'s and Staniford's Arithmetics; ...ray's and Ingersoll's Grammar; N. ... Expositor; Murray's Reader, Se... and Exercises; Whelpley's Com... ; History of the U. S. for Schools.
...ewport, Jan. 30.

...There never was a time like the present
FOR CHEAP GOODS,

AT TILLEY'S.

...E is Selling them at the lowest possi... ...ne prices, and invites his Friends ... ...ers to give him a call before they ...se. The prices of a few articles are ...ned below, and all his Goods, (having ...mplete Assortment) proportionably ...p, viz:—
...EGHORNS from 5s to 54s each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
... white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to 9s per yd.
... 6-4 ... 9s to 1 per yd.
...uperb Hdkfs ... 50 cents per yard,
... Braids for trimmings, 25 cts. doz.
... Children's Hats, at 2s the yard.
... Linen Handkerchiefs, ... to 33 cents.
... Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
... 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9d,
... at least one thousand other articles, among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, ...ery color and quality, and Two or ... damaged, to be sold at ...
...wport, April 3.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber will on the 20th inst. remove from DEAN's to GYLES' ...harf, (nearly opposite the New Cus... ...n House) where he will be regularly ...pplied as usual with all kinds of FIRE ...ood and other articles usually kept on ...Wood wharf.—*Also*, Eastern Lime of ...uperior quality, by the cask.—Flour ... family use by the Bbl.—Being under ...e necessity of settling the concern ...hile on Dean's Wharf, those indebted ...ere will please call and settle their ...ills. S. DEBLOIS.

☞ Large Vessels can be accommo...ated at said wharf, and also Storage for ...oods.

Newport, April 3.

Charlotte S. Burdick,

WILL Commence her SCHOOL on Monday, April 5th, for the Instruc...ion of Children and Young Ladies in the ...mmon branches of Education, viz. Read...ng, Writing, Geography, English Gram...mar, &c.—For terms, apply at No. 5, Old Church Lane.
Newport, April 3.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Washington, April 1, A. D. 1830

WHEREAS ... Petition of WILLIAM R. PITMAN, of North Kingstown, Gold and Silversmith;—The Petition of SYLVESTER G. SHERMAN, of North Kingstown, Esq.;—The Petition of PHILIP N. TILLINGHAST, of North-Kingston, ...;—The Petition of JOSEPH WAITE, of said North-Kingstown, Merchant—have been severally preferred to said Court, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of this State, passed in January, 1828.—Notice is therefore hereby given to their Creditors, that they may appear, (if they see fit) before said Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for said County of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April inst. and nominate Assignees, or oppose said Petitions.

MATTHEW WAITE, *Clerk.*

WOOD.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscriber, until the 1st of June next, for supplying WOOD for the use of the Troops in the Harbor of Newport, not exceeding in the whole, 280 Cords.—Thirty Cords to be delivered by the 1st of July, and the delivery to be completed by the 1st of November next. The whole to be sound merchantable Oak Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet to the Cord.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, supported by two good and sufficient sureties.

F. N. BARBARIN, *1st Lieut. 3d Art. Acting Quartermaster.*
Fort-Wolcott, March 27, 1830.

FRESH BEEF.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th day of May next, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the Troops in the Harbor of Newport, for One Year, commencing on the 1st day of June. The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, not exceeding thrice in each week, on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.—Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, supported by two good and sufficient sureties.

F. N. BARBARIN, *1st Lt. 3d Art. Ass't Commis. of Subsistence.*
Fort-Wolcott, March 27, 1830.

MERCHANTS BANK

THE Stockholders of the MERCHANTS BANK are hereby notified, That a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS on a Share has been declared, and will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, to such Persons as by the Books, are Stockholders on the first day of said April.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES GYLES, *Cashier.*
Newport, March 20, 1830.

☞ My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. ☜

PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to furnish the Store No. ..., Corner of Market-square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh, jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Nowport, April 3.

George G. King,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the Public.—Office, in the Building of the R. I. Union Bank.
Newport, Feb. 13.

John B. Newton,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS CUSTOMERS,

THAT he has just returned from New-York, where for the last Ten Days he has devoted himself to the purchase of his SPRING SUPPLY;—which are well worth the attention of Purchasers—being a more complete and Cheaper Assortment than ever offered in this Town.

☞ It is impossible to particulariz all the Articles.—The Public are requested to call and see.
Newport, March 20.

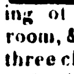
TO LET,

And immediate Possession given,

THE SHOP, No. 123, Thames-Street, recently occupied by *G. Faisneau.*—*ALSO*, One or more good Stores on Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
GEORGE ENGS.
Newport, April 3.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 25th Aprilnext,



THE North part of the House, late belonging to *Robert Robinson*, dec. consisting of one front room, kitchen, wash room, & one lodging room below stairs three chambers, with half of the garret, and cellar, and half of a large Garden. For terms, apply to
ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport, March 27.

DRIFTED.

FROM the Spar Yard about the 26th ult. a 22 inch white Pine MAST, eight square, from 65 to 68 feet long.—It has an oak comb cleat spiked on it, a few feet from the top end.—Whoever will give information where it can be found, shall be suitably rewarded.
R. P. LEE & Co.
Newport, April 3.

Poetry.

WONDERS AND MURMURS.

BY S. C. HALL.

STRANGE that the Wind should be so free,
To play with a flower, or tear a tree,
To range or ramble where'er it will,
And, as it lists, to be fierce or still;
Above and around, to breathe of life,
Or to mingle the earth and sky in strife;
Gently to whisper, with morning light,
Yet to growl like a fettered fiend at night;
Or to love, and cherish, and bless, to-day,
What to-morrow it ruthlessly rends away!

Strange that the ... ould all into birth
All the fairest flowers and fruits of earth,
Then bid them perish, and see them die,
While they cheer the soul & gladden the eye.
At morn, its child is the pride of spring—
At night, a shrivell'd and loathsome thing.
To-day, there is hope and life in its breath—
To-morrow it shrinks to a useless death.
Strange doth it seem, that the sun should joy
To give life alone, that it may destroy!

Strange that the Ocean should come and go,
With its daily and nightly ebb and flow—
To bear on its placid breast at morn.
The bark that ere night will be tempest torn.
Or cherish it all the way it must roam,
To leave it a wreck within sight of home;
To smile, as the mariner's toils are o'er,
Then wash the dead to his cottage door;
And gently ripple along the strand,
To watch the widow behold him land!

But, stranger than all, that man should die
When his plans are formed and his hopes are high:
He walks forth a lord of the earth to-day,
And the morrow beholds him a part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow and cradled in pain,
And from youth to age—it is labor in vain;
And all that seventy years can show,
Is, that wealth is trouble, and wisdom woe;
That he travels a path of care and strife,
Who drinks of the poisoned cup of life.

Alas! if we murmur at things like these,
That reflection tells us are wise decrees;
That the wind is not ever a gentle breath—
That the sun is often the bearer of death—
That the ocean waves is not always still—
And that life is chequered with good and ill;
If we know 'tis well such change should be,
What do we learn from the things we see?—
That an erring and sinful child of dust
Should not wonder nor murmur—but HOPE and TRUST!

PLEASURES.

There are bubbles that vanish when grasped in the hand,
There are rosebuds that wither before they expand,
... ...et they seem,
And pleasures that fade like the joys of a dream.

A mirage, when our prospects were desolate grown,
Its charm o'er the sands of life's desert has thrown,
And we hoped, that when more of the desert was past,
To quench this mad thirst after pleasure at last.

From whoever pursues it, the faster it flies,
As the water seems near while the caravan dies,
And as the spice groves before him, their limbs seem to wave,
While the traveller finds in the desert his grave.

If this life in its threshold so desolate seem;
If its pleasures are only the joys of a dream;
If its noonday with doubt and dismay is perplexed,
O who would not long for the dawn of the next!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GEN. HARRISON'S APPEAL.—We have found time to read through the Pamphlet which we announced to our readers a day or two, in which, under the modest title of "Remarks" on certain charges made against him by the Government of Colombia, Gen. HARRISON has given a narrative of facts which is calculated to give a most unfavorable impression of the intelligence and liberality of the Government and leading men of the Colombian nation.

We cannot pretend to follow the narrative throughout. The main facts, however, shew that Gen. HARRISON, as soon as he was superseded by Mr. Moore became the object of the meanest suspicion to the ruling authority. Bolivar was absent from the Government on a visit to the Southern Provinces, and had left a Council to manage the Government during his absence. To one of the Council, General Urdaneta, the Secretary of War, he left, on his departure, a Commission authorizing him to take upon himself all the powers which had been confided to the Council, as far as related to the three central provinces, whenever an occasion should arise which, in his opinion, should make necessary the exercise of such extraordinary authority. Upon the insurrection of Cordova, during the last summer, these powers were assumed by General Urdaneta. By his order it was that repeated indignities were shewn, upon the most preposterous pretences, to Gen. Harrison and his suite before they could get out of the country. "The power given by Gen. Bolivar," says Gen. Harrison, "did not authorize these "measures. The authority was to be "exercised over three Colombian Pro"vinces, of which Bogota was certainly "one. But the diplomatic relations of the "country belonged to the whole country "and not to the ruler of a part of it.—"This however, was a matter of small "concern to General Urdaneta. He "had the bayonets under his control, to "enforce his edicts, and did not trou"ble his head to make nice distinctions."

The *charges* preferred by this Vice-Dictator against Gen. Harrison, are the most ridiculous conceivable, as our readers may imagine, when we state that one of them was, that the General had instigated Mr. Gooding to assassinate the British and French Commissioners, the Secretary of War (then acting as Dictator) and the Secretary of State of Colombia! The proofs furnished by the Secretary of State are the assertions that "a denunciation of him had actually been received from Carthagena," and that the Government possessed "others, of too secret a character to be presented." Did any one ever hear the like, or read it, unless in the trials for the Gunpowder Treason, or in the arraignment of some destined victim to the dungeons of the Inquisition?

Notwithstanding the vagueness and generality of the charges and suspicions against Gen. HARRISON, he has as completely proved a negative upon every tittle of them, as it is possible to prove such a thing. The evidence which he has produced to shew that the whole tenor of his conduct and conversation, public and private, was respectful to the Government, and such as to discourage all hostility to it, whether by foreigners or natives, is irresistible. It covers the whole ground, and excludes the shadow of a doubt.

The editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, relates the following singular anecdote:—

"In the work of Marbois, recently translated by Mr. Lawrence, of this city, an anecdote is related, which show upon what slender contingencies, political events of high importance depend. At the commencement of our revolution, the American Ministers were endeavouring to induce the Count de Vergennes, the French Premier, to sign a treaty of alliance. The very politician had received intelligence that ... in a declining state, and of course, in the event of his death, a war would in any probability, take place, for the succession, between France and Austria—Not wishing to have too many enemies on his hands at once Vergennes wrote to Marbois, who was then resident minister at the Court of Bavaria, to know exactly the state of the Elector's health. He received for answer that his Highness was in excellent health, and not likely to die in any sudden manner, unless from small pox. Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, Vergennes signed the American Treaty. So that any derangement of the digestive organs of a petty German Prince, might have deprived us of the important aid of France; and by prolonging the war, have increased greatly the loss of blood and treasure during the sanguinary conflict. It is not a little curious that the Elector died about a year afterwards, and of small pox."

FROM THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

Tight Shoes.—Whoever would regard their feelings, in as far as their feet are concerned, and it is a point of no little personal comfort, must carefully attend to the choice of their shoes. It happens too often that people consult a ridiculous pride in preference to their ease. The ladies in particular are most apt to fall into this singular error. By a desire to rectify, what fashion has pronounced an error in nature—a foot proportioned in size and adapted in shape to the body it is formed to support, and the uses it is destined to fulfil—they force their feet into shoes considerably curtailed of their just proportions, as well in length as in breadth.—If no evil consequences arose from this kind of ignorant and specious vanity, it might be passed over with a smile—but those which invariably result from it, force us to place it among the compliances with the whims of fashion, against which the young in particular should be seriously admonished.

Shoes of too restricted dimensions distort and blister the feet, and produce, invariably, those small but painful excrescences denominated corns. Nine women in ten, upon the most reasonable calculation, before the age of twenty-four, have, to a certain extent, deformed and suffering feet from this cause alone. Such individuals, also as adopt this unnatural practice of forcing their feet, like a wedge, into a tight pair of shoes, are uniformly bad and ungraceful walkers—the spring and elasticity of their feet is lost, and their gait is ever afterwards cramped and hobbling.

They who would avoid these unseemly and painful defects, must remain satisfied with the original conformation of their foot, and wear shoes corresponding to its shape and answering in every respect to its bulk. In purchasing shoes ready made, or professing to be made to measure, let them, if in the least degree too tight, be stretched upon last—and not upon the feet. The shoe must be made to the foot—and not the foot to the shoe. These remarks are equally true, in reference to the shoes and boots of men—as to those worn by females.

AMERICAN SILK.—The New-York Gazette furnishes the following translation of the proceeding of a Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, France.

It results *from* the experiment, publicly made at Lyons, by M. Pierre Mozel, a sworn assayer, that the raw silk obtained in the city of Philadelphia, is of an *extraordinary quality*, and is perfectly suited to all the purposes of manufacture. Its degree of fineness, as raw silk, is of 16 penny weights; and it would consequently ... dwts, organize of 32 ... *qualities of Silk, which are very rare in our country.* It is fine, nervous, good, regular, (that is to say, well reeled,) clean, and of a beautiful color; in short it combines all the desirable qualities. Its price in its raw state, well reeled, to its different qualities, would be 25 francs per pound, and its sale at Lyons, would be very current. One would be sure, at any rate, to dispose of it, for a good price, if it were sold in bales of 100 to 150 pounds

The Chamber hastens to publish such satisfactory documents. They ought more than ever, to determine the inhabitants of America to plant Mulberry trees and cultivate silk; a branch of industry, which will be productive of great advantages to both nations; and may, hereafter, give rise to the establishments of various kinds, and be a source of riches to the Americans.

Chances of Marriage.—A curious calculation has been ... the relative numbers of marriages that take place among the females of Scotland between the ages of fourteen and forty. Of a thousand married women taken at ... "taken without selection," it ... that 32 were married during their fourteenth or fifteenth year, 104 during their sixteenth or seventeenth, ... during their eighteenth or nineteenth, and 268 (the greatest number) ... the twentieth and twenty first. From this age forward the number of marriages in each year rapidly declines, twenty-two and twenty-three giving only 165, the next two years 102, the next ... and so on, down to ... which give only ... is accurate, a single lady entering her twenty-second year has ... about two fifths of her original chances of matrimony ... in single blessedness until her twenty-sixth year, she will have lost ... seventeenths of her chances for a husband. We give these statistics ... for the information of such of our unmarried lady readers as may desire to know how stand the blanks and prizes ... lottery of matrimony.—*N. Y. ...*

A copy of a magnificent ... French work upon Egypt, ... engravings of the ... of a remote antiquity ... country, has been purchased for Congress by the library committee. The original price of the work is said to be 6000 francs.

Another enthusiast has been puzzling his brains on the ... of the millennium, and published at ... a treatise ... the millennium ... When will commence? ... How long ... last? 4. And how ... The author is a clergyman ... such men ... world lasts ... the only effect produced by the visionary speculations ... is the bringing of their authors to contempt and their principles to ridicule.

A writer in the New-Orleans Argus of the 12th ult. states, that there are now employed about three millions of dollars, of capital, in steam boat property, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, have passed a resolution appropriating eight hundred dollars, to enable Joseph Lancaster to make experiments in the method of instruction invented by him."

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival this morning of four Packet ships from Liverpool and Havre, we received our files of Paris papers to the 2d, London to the 1st, and Liverpool and Havre to the 3d of March.

On the 2d March, the King of France opened the session of the Chambers at the Louvre. The King took his seat on the throne with the princes of the blood, the ministers, the marshals of France, and the members of the royal orders of knighthood, ranged around him. The ladies of the royal family assisted at the ceremony. His Majesty having invited the members of the house of peers to be seated, and the Chancellor having signified to the deputies the King's permission to take their seats, the King pronounced the following speech:

"Gentlemen,—It is always with confidence that I assemble around my throne the peers of my realm and the deputies of my departments.

"Since your last session, important events have confirmed the peace of Europe, and the harmony established between myself and my allies for the happiness of our respective subjects.

"The war in the East is at an end; the moderation of the conqueror and the friendly interposition of the powers, by preserving the Ottoman empire from the dangers which threatened it, have maintained the equilibrium and strengthened the old relations of the states. Under the protection of the powers who signed the Treaty of the sixth of July, independent Greece will arise from her ruins. The choice of the Prince called to reign over her sufficiently demonstrates the disinterested and pacific views of the sovereigns.

"I am at this moment, in concert with my allies, pursuing negociations, the object of which is to bring about between the Princes of the House of Braganza a reconciliation necessary to the tranquility of the Peninsula.

"In the midst of the momentous events with which Europe is occupied, I had thought proper to suspend the effects of my resentment against a barbarian power [illegible] no longer suffer the insult upon my flag to remain unpunished: the brilliant reparation I mean to obtain, while it satisfies the honor of France, will redound, with the aid of the Almighty, to the general advantage of Christendom.

"I have lamented the sufferings which a long and rigorous winter has brought upon my people: but the succours of beneficence have been multiplied, and it is with a lively satisfaction that I have seen the generous care lav[ished by the inhabitants] of the kingdom, and particularly my my good city of Paris. The first longing of my heart is to see France happy and respected, developing all the riches of its soil and of its industry, and enjoying in peace institutions, the benefits of which I am firmly resolved to establish on a durable basis. The charter has placed the public liberties under the safeguard of the rights of my crown: these rights are sacred, and my duty towards my people is to transmit them untarnished to my successors.

"Peers of France, deputies of the departments, I doubt not your concurrence in producing the desired good. You will throw back with contempt the perfidious insinuations which malevolence seeks to propagate. If guilty manœuvres place in the way of my government obstacles which I cannot, which I will not foresee, I shall find strength to support them in my resolution to maintain the public peace, in the just confidence of Frenchmen, and in the love which they have always shown for their kings."

The *Journal du Havre*, from which we translate the King's speech, remarks upon it with some severity, calling it a "common place of ministerial phraseology." It gathers from it, however, that Prince Leopold will reign over Greece with the consent of France, that Don Miguel will be acknowledged as the legitimate sovereign of Portugal, and that Algiers may be attacked, the royal word having been given. As to the claim of the United States for spoliations it has not, observes that paper, been made the [illegible] single paragraph, although [illegible] language of the President's message [illegible] significant [illegible] the ministry [illegible] them.

[illegible] The [illegible] internal [illegible] agriculture [illegible] the differences with [illegible] Ayres [illegible] with Hayti, [illegible] the public [illegible] unpopular [illegible] general uneasiness, [illegible] to be attacked [illegible] representation, yet all [illegible] are answer- [illegible] insinu- [illegible] attached [illegible] the laws he has sworn to support."

In the London papers, we have reports of the Parliamentary proceedings down to the 1st ult. The great question of Parliamentary reform was brought on in the House of Commons on the 23d, and warmly discussed. The question which gave rise to the discussion was a motion of Lord John Russell, for leave to bring in a bill to enable the towns of Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, to return representatives to serve in Parliament, a measure which, had it been successful, would have numerically strengthened the House of Commons by the addition of six new members. The debate on this subject continued to a late hour, and excited much warmth on both sides. Mr. Secretary Peel in the course of his speech, took occasion to advert to two clauses of a recent law of the State of Georgia as furnishing evidence of the evils of universal suffrage. He alluded to the clause which provides for the punishment with death of such persons as may be instrumental in circulating any written paper inciting the slaves to insurrection; and the one which makes the teaching of a slave to read and write an offence punishable with fine and whipping. "Making every allowance" said Mr. Peel, "for the feeling which in Georgia must naturally be excited by the possession of a slave population, I repeat, that I do not think that we, with our election system, and without any system of universal suffrage, would ever have passed a law which would sentence to fine and whipping those who might have been kind hearted enough to teach a negro to read No that could never be the case even in our West India Islands." Mr. Brougham replied to the speech of Mr. Peel, and in answer to his remarks on the law of Georgia spoke in very respectful terms of this country.—He did not defend the statute referred to, but could find in it not the slightest shadow of an argument against universal suffrage. But as to the alleged impossibility that the House of Commons could ever pass so barbarous a law, Mr. Brougham expressed himself as follows:

"He had a very high respect for that House, and should be extremely loath to offer it the least offence, but he doubted if he could trust it if such a proposition were laid before it in the regular way, and if they were in the same situation with the Legislature of Georgia; for it was most specially to be taken into consideration that, supposing they had a race stamped with a marked difference, and that by a municipal law, coexistent with the very law of nature itself, they were prohibited the country, that House it might be inferred, would act as he could show they had done on other occasions—one case was that of Ireland; he was reluctant, however, to rake up recollections that might be better forgotten, or to make any thing bordering upon a personal allusion. He wished merely to refer to matters of history, and looking thus, what law did he find in our oldest English Colony in Barbadoes, which was called Little England? The law was thus—that if any white person should by inadvertence or so chance medley and manslaughter) kill a person of colour, he should go free, but if he should kill him under those circumstances which constituted a murder, that he should be fined in the sum of 11*l* 6s. 2d. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now he should boldly take upon himself to say, that in all Northern America no such law disgraced their Statute Books—a law produced under those most unfortunate of all circumstances, when a passion of fear mastered deliberative Legislation."

The motion of Lord John Russell was lost by a majority of 48, 140 being for, and 188 against it.

The distress which pervades the country, continues to be a prominent topic in Parliament. The greater part of the sitting on Thursday and Friday (the 25th and 26th) was consumed on this subject. On the former day, Earl Stanhope brought forward his motion for a Parliament enquiry into the distress of the country, and in the course of his speech, he drew a frightful picture of the state to which the Kingdom was advancing. The Duke of Wellington admitted the existence of distress, but still contended that it was partial, not general; that taking the whole country together, there was an improvement as compared with former years; and that the shipping interest was in full employment and on the increase. The motion of Earl Stanhope was negatived, by 118 to 25.—On the following day, the Bishop of Bath and Wells presented a petition of the inhabitants of Frome, in Somersetshire, complaining of distress, and in illustration of the complaint, he stated that the misery in many parts of the country was unparalleled; that in several parts of Somersetshire the persons receiving relief from the poor-rates exceeded in a number those who paid them; and that in the city of Bath, which was a place peculiarly favoured, being the resort of rank, affluence, and, he might add, of liberality, that his own eyes had beheld numbers of his fellow-men yoked together like oxen, and engaged in drawing coals from the pits in the neighborhood.

The London Herald states it as the general opinion, that if a call of the House were to take place in the question of the distress of the country and the necessity of going into some enquiry, the government would be left in the minority.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Lord Bexley presented a petition, numerously signed, from the Jews, being British born subjects, praying that they be admitted to all the privileges of other subjects. It is said that the Duke of Wellington does not intend to oppose the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, it should be warmly recommended to the House of Commons, with the necessary securities, as in the case of the dissenters.

An arrival at Portsmouth in 14 days from Gibraltar, brings information that the Austrian and Morocco States were were about to settle their disputes in a friendly manner. The Austrian squadron was at anchor in the bay of Algiers.

The London Courier of the 24th states that the intelligence from Lisbon (to the 14th Feb) indicates the adoption, on the part of Don Miguel, of less objectionable measures than had before characterised his government.

COIGRESS.

IN SENATE Tuesday, March 30.

The Senate was occupied principally in a debate on an amendment proposed by Mr. White to a motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, to print 3000 copies of the report of the Secretary at War, on the subject of Indian civilization; and the progress of the arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, among our Indian tribes during the last eight years. Mr. White's amendment was carried by a vote of 25 to 20. Mr. Johnson of Louisiana occupied the floor during the remainder of the day, on Mr. Foot's resolution

Wednesday March 31.

The Senate transacted a great deal of business. A number of bills from the House, and a number of Senate bills went through their various stages, several were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for increasing the terms of the United States Courts for the southern Judicial District of the state of New York, and for adding to the compensation of certain judges, was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, making appropriations for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, with the amendments. On this bill a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Frelinghuysen Grundy, Holmes, M'Kinley, King, Forsyth, and Hendricks took part.—The bill was then laid on the table with an understanding that it is to be taken up next Monday. The bill from the House of Representatives, in relation to the mileage of members of Congress, was debated at considerable length, but before any question was taken the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April. 1

There was an interesting debate on the amendment, providing that no presents be given to the Chiefs or head-men of the Miami and Pattawatomie Indians [illegible] them. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 24 to 19.

The remainder of the day was occupied on Executive business.

Friday, April 2.

A great number of private bills were read a third time and passed.

The bill to establish the office of Surgeon General in the Navy, was read the second time, after having been explained and advocated by Mr. Hayne, and opposed by Mr. Dickerson, was, on motion of Mr. D. laid on the table, to allow time for a further examination of its merits. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, continued his speech on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the public lands, and when he had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, March 30.

After the reports of committees Mr. McDuffie's resolution was again taken up for discussion, when Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, occupied the residue of the hour, in observations against the resolution. Mr. A Smyth then obtained the floor, and will be entitled to continue the debate to-day. The bill making appropriations for improving certain harbors &c. was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended in the Committee of the Whole, on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, by way of Washington, to New Orleans; when the bill was successively advocated by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Standifer and Mr. Richardson, and was opposed by Mr Crocket and Mr. Chilton. Some further discussion took place, when on motion of Mr. Coke, jr. the committee rose and reported progress; and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances, and the bill making appropriations for barracks; but the committee finally rose, no quorum being present. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 31.

The discussion of Mr. McDuffie's resolution for the retrenchment of the pay of the members after a specified term, was resumed. Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, Mr. Storrs, of New York, and Mr. Cambreleng, severally addressed the House in opposition to it. The latter gentleman proposed that the session of Congress should terminate on the 15th day of April, in each year, which proposition Mr. Everett, of Massachusettes, accepted as a modification of his amendment. On the call of Mr. Wickliffe, the previous question was ordered, and the main question, which was the adoption of the original resolution, was rejected upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 122 to 61.

There was a discussion on the bill making appropriations for surveys, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, so to amend that part of the bill which appropriates a sum for surveys, as to limit its disbursement to works which have been already commenced, or which have been, or may be hereafter, made by order of either House of Congress. This motion to amend was negatived, the vote being ayes 75, noes 111. The ayes and noes were again taken on the engrosement of the bill—ayes 121 noes 64. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House then acted, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for barracks &c. which was reported with amendments. The House then adj.

Thursday, April 1

The bill making appropriations for surveys &c. was read a third time and passed. The remainder of the day was taken up on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo by way of Washington to New-Orleans, but did not come to any decision

Friday, April 2.

Mr Desha, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Army of the United States, with a view of reducing the number of officers in commission, made a report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, such an organization of the Army of the United States as will reduce the number of its officers, without injury to the service.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the information requested by the resolution of the House rel[ative to] alleged intrusions on Cherok[ee lands, and] alleged outrages by [illegible] citizens of Georgia; [illegible] the table and print[ed].

The House th[en went into] committee, on the bill for [illegible] legal representatives, of W[illegible] Livingston, deceased.

[The bill provides for paying to the heirs of [illegible] Livingston, the sum of 18,[illegible] dollars, with interest from the first of March, 1823, under an award of referees in favor of W. L. and others, made October 25th, 1787. It is a claim growing out of the contract of Comfort Sands, Livingston, and others, for supplying the army in the Revolutionary war.]

[illegible] origin, history and merits of the claim, which lasted till near 5 o'clock. It was opposed at great length by Mr. Johns, and also by Mr. Wickliffe. It was defended strenuously by Mr. Burges, and the claim was also advocated by Messrs. Drayton, Spencer, of N. Y. and Cambreleng. Finally, a motion to strike out the enacting clause (to destroy the bill) was made and carried, and being so reported to the House.

The House concurred in the amendment by yeas and nays, 84 to 59; so the bill was rejected, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 3.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bates on the 8th of January, by direction of the Committee on Military Pensions, extending the benefit of the present system to every soldier who aided in the war of the Revolution, and to every soldier of the late war who is disabled from obtaining his own support by manual labor, was taken, and discussed till the expiration of the hour, when the debate was suspended. The House then took up the consideration of private bills—after which they adjourned to Monday.

BY MAILS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Navy Department, March 30th, 1830.

Sir—It has been proved to my satisfaction that Lieutenant Edmund Byrne and Hampton Westcott, passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, of the United States Navy, were recently concrned in a DUEL, which took place between the last named officer and William Miller, Jr. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you, that the names of the said officers Edmund Byrne, Hampton Wescott, Charles H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter be erased from the list of officers of the navy of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the U. S.

Let the above named officers of the Navy be stricken from the Roll.

ANDREW JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

Captain Litch, of the schooner Superb arrived last evening from Mayaguez, informs, it was reported when he left, that the Spaniards had taken possession of the city of St. Domingo, the natives having gone over to the enemy. It had been given up on condition of the natives paying the debt formerly demanded.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1[0]

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Monday last, were wh[olly] occupied on Executive business, until [the] hour of adjournment.

Mr. Holmes submitted sundry resolu[tions] calling on the Postmaster General for info[r]mation on certain subjects connected w[ith] his department.

In the House, Monday being the day [to] receive petitions, a great number were pr[e]sented; among them, one from Judge P[eck,] District Judge of Missouri, praying that [he] might have time to send for testimony [to] Missouri, relative to his impeachment. The House then took up the resolution [re]lative to Pensions, offered by Mr. Bat[es,] when that part which included the soldi[ers] of the last war, was stricken out. A f[ur]ther amendment was moved by Mr. Burg[es,] but the hour expired before any vote w[as] taken upon it.—The remainder of the d[ay] was spent in the discussion of private bills.

National Currency.—We have [re]ceived the Report on National Curren[cy] made to the Senate of the U. S. on [the] 30th ult. by Mr. Smith, chairman of [the] Committee on Finance. It is a clear, a[ble] and important paper;—after giving an [ex]plicit exposition of the state of our curre[ncy] and of the unquestionable and most esse[ntial] benefits derived from the just, prudent [and] cautious management of the Bank of [the] United States, the Committee thus c[lose] their report:—

"On the whole, the committee are [of] opinion, that the present state of the c[ur]rency is safe for the community, and e[mi]nently useful to the government; that, [for] some years past, it has been improving [by] the infusion into the circulating medi[um of] a large portion of coin, and the substitu[tion] of the paper of more solvent banks in l[ieu of] those of inferior credit; and that, if left to [the] progress of existing laws & institutions, [the] partial inconveniences which still rem[ain from] the paper currency of the last war, wi[ll be] wholly and insensibly remedied. U[nder] these circumstances, they deem it pru[dent] to abstain from all legislation; to abid[e by] the practical good which the country [en]joys, and to put nothing to hazard by dou[bt]ful experiments."

Temperance.—At a numerous meet[ing] of the citizens of Newport, held at the Sta[te] House on Thursday evening, April 8, 18[30,] agreeably to public notice, to take into c[on]sideration the expediency of establishin[g a] Temperance Society.—The meeting [was] called to order, and its objects stated [by] Mr. J. M. Brown.—The Rev. Dr. W[m.] Patten was then called to the chair, [and] J. M. Brown appointed Secretary;—a[fter] some extracts had been read from a D[is]course delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bee[cher,] shewing the remedy for intemperance, [the] following preamble and resolution was p[re]sented, and after a free and full discuss[ion] had thereon, was adopted:—

"Whereas the inhabitants of this To[wn] for the last forty years, have been gradu[ally] and steadily improving in habits of econ[omy] and temperance, especially in abstain[ing] from the excessive use of spirituous liqu[ors;] and in the opinion of this meeting are [not] exceeded by any community of equal num[]bers in this Country for habits of sobriety, a due regard for the evils of intempera[nce] having been exercised by the most influ[en]tial of our fellow-citizens, who, for ma[ny] years have exerted themselves as indivi[du]als, to diminish the use of spirituous liqu[ors] as far as their influence afforded them opp[or]tunity; and at this time but few of [our] fellow-citizens are addicted to habits of [in]toxication. Societies for the furtheranc[e of] public objects, in our opinion, ought not [to] be resorted too but in cases of extreme [ne]cessity, which we do not conceive ex[ists] among us at the present time. A s[elf]created public inquisition, or censorship, [is] not congenial with the spirit of our fr[ee in]stitutions, nor with the liberal and toler[ant] views of the people of Newport. It is r[e]commended, however, to our fellow-citiz[ens] to continue their individual labours as he[re]tofore, by example, persuasion, and admo[ni]tion, to promote temperance, without oste[n]tation or parade.

Therefore voted and resolved, That it [is] not expedient to establish a Temperan[ce] Society in this Town, at this time.

VIRGINIA.—The New Constitution [of] Virginia, which the Convention of that St[ate] labored so hard and so long to frame duri[ng] the last summer and autumn, is to be su[b]mitted to the people at their April meeting[s] for to be ratified, or rejected. No pers[on] by a singular provision of the law, is to [be] excused from voting on the question—[he] must record his preference either of the O[ld] Constitution or the New, under penalty [of] paying double taxes in case of neglecting [to] give in his suffrage.—Great excitement a[p]pears to prevail on the question, and seve[ral] of the Virginia papers intimate, that t[he] New Constitution will be rejected.

A Convention of the democratic me[m]bers of the Legislature of Pennsylvan[ia] at a meeting held on the 2d inst. adop[ted] resolutions expressive of their sentiments [in] favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson [as] President of the United States.

The Phil. National Gazette says, "i[t is] hoped that the Senate at Washington w[ill] remove the injunction of secrecy from t[he] late debate on the President's power [of] removal."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Salem arrived at New-York on Thursday from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 4th of March.—From the New-York evening papers we extract the following intelligence brought by this arrival :—

PRINCE LEOPOLD, who has officially accepted the Presidency of Greece, is to receive 750,000*l* sterling for relinquishing the annuity of 50,000*l* sterling settled upon him for life on his marriage with the late Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Hafil Pacha has arrived at St. Petersburgh, and is instructed by the Porte to represent, that it would be unjust to insist on the terms agreed to—that moderation is hoped for, and that the sovereignty of the Sultan may not be impaired. The Porte also urges a renunciation of the indemnities to demand of Russian commerce the expences of the war; the evacuation of the territory, &c. &c.

General Barradas had addressed a letter to the editor of the Quotidienne, explanatory of his conduct at Mexico, in reply to statements made in that paper. After expressing his grief at finding treason imputed to him, and a declaration that he had gone to New Orleans to receive the reward of that treason, he asserts that he had defeated his enemy in every encounter, that he had captured the whole of their artillery, though they had ten times the number of his own troops, and that he did not capitulate till reduced to the utmost extremity, by famine, disease, and the fury of the elements. He adds, that 200 of his men had fallen sick, and were without any kind of medical aid, and that he had only 600 men fit for service left, and these were nearly exhausted from fatigue; that he went to New Orleans in consequence of a resolution of a Council of War, as being nearest to Tampico, to seek succour and vessels for transporting the remains of his army to the Havana.

Hamburgh papers of the 23d Feb. contain an account of the Speech addressed to the Emperor of Russia by the Turkish Ambassadors; and his Imperial Majesty's answer, which is highly pacific. It seems to leave the question of an establishment in the terms of the treaty of Adrianople to the mission of Count Diebitsch, now at Constantinople.

In the House of Lords, on 1st March, the Duke of Wellington, in reply to a question from the Earl of Winchester, remarked "that he could not be expected upon this occasion to enter upon the subject of a reduction of our establishments.

CONGRESS.—In the recent debate in Congress on the pay of the Members, Mr. Whittlesey said :—

"We have been in session 109 days, during which time the House has met only 79 days.—We have enacted 34 laws, where the bills originated in the House, and 5 where they originated in the Senate. The whole number of bills reported to the house is 379, and the number of resolutions adopted is 480; and this class of business is to be left unacted on, or so postponed through, that very few members will know what provisions the bills contain.—If the people were apprized of our neglect of duty they would correct the evil. The object of having the House composed of 213 members, is to unite the intelligence of that number on every proposition that is acted on; but whoever will take the pains to examine the list of yeas and nays will find that in most cases, unless it be on a political or on some great national question, we rarely have more than a majority for doing business."

A meeting was lately held at Edisto, S. C. which nominated JAMES HAMILTON, jun. member of Congress, as a suitable person to succeed the present Governor of that State. To the letter of a committee, communicating the nomination, Mr. Hamilton made a reply, from which the following is an extract :—

"In relation to the office for which you are pleased to express, in far too favorable terms, the opinion of my fitness, all I have to say is, that I have hitherto been disposed to leave this matter where I found it—to the impulse of public opinion, uninfluenced by any personal agency of my own. But the wishes of my old constituents are to me commands. If therefore I think any good can result from the fact being well known—that if summoned to Columbia to take the oath of office, I shall consider it my duty to obey an injunction, accompanied by so many tokens of public confidence and esteem, you are at liberty to give to this information what publicity you please. This acknowledge is perhaps due to those, who may entertain well founded objections to my election. I wish no man to give me his vote or support in the dark. My opinions on all public questions, I have endeavoured to make sufficiently explicit. They remain unchanged.—To them I am willing to abide the issue."

ANTI-MASONRY.—The editors of the National Intelligencer having been requested by a subscriber, to open their columns to the discussion of the subject of Anti-Masonry, thus very fairly and independently remark :—

"Whenever we are made sensible of any duty of ours to the public, or to ourselves, in reference to this matter, we will endeavour to acquit ourselves thereof to the satisfaction of our readers, as well as of our own conscience.—Of two things, in general, our friends may rest assured. First: that we shall never join in persecuting any man or sect, for his or their opinion's sake. Secondly: that whenever our columns are opened to the discussion, by correspondents, of any particular question in morals, politics, arts, or science, they shall be equally open to both sides of the controversy."

ATTROCIOUS MURDER ! !—The Salem papers received last evening contain the melancholy particulars of the death of Joseph White, Esq. who was murdered in his bed, in his house in Essex street, Salem, on Tuesday night last.

A letter from the editor of the Salem Register, dated on Wednesday last, says :

"An assassination of almost unexampled atrocity took place in this town in in the course of the last night. Joseph White, Esq. one of our most aged and opulent citizens, in the *eighty-second* year of his age, was murdered in his bed, by some unknown person, who entered the lower part of his house at one of the back windows, and committed the horrid deed by first striking him on the head with some heavy instrument, and then inflicting *ten stabs near the heart* with a dirk or knife—either of which injuries would have occasioned death.—There were but two persons in the house, besides Mr. White; these were domestics and slept in distant apartments, and heard nothing of the assassin. The first discovery was made at about 6 o'clock this morning, when the young man who resides in the family, on getting up perceived a window open, and suspected the house to have been entered by robbers went to apprize the old gentleman, and found him dead, and his clothes and the bedding drenched in blood! The sensation created in town by this most atrocious deed surpasses any thing I have ever witnessed here. The whole population were amazed and horror stricken.—There is no way of accounting for the act—nothing was stolen from the house, although there was money and other valuable property in the room where Mr. W. slept. The heirs have offered a reward of $1000 and the Selectmen $500 in addition, for the detection of the murderer."

STEAM-BOATS.—The daily line of Steam-Packets to and from New-York, are now in operation, and a Boat arrives, or departs daily.—[See advertisement.]

The Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Coggeshall, arrived on Sunday, being her first trip this season;—she is now furnished with new boilers, and her extensive accommodations for passengers, is much improved.

The Benjamin Franklin, Capt. E. S. Bunker, arrived yesterday morning, on her first trip this season;—she has been repaired and newly painted, and the alterations made, add much to the convenience of the passengers.

We learn from Washington, that Benjamin C. Watson, of this town, (son of the late Major Benjamin Watson) has been appointed a Cadet at the West Point Academy.

FROM SPAIN.—The Ship William and Henry, Parrott arrived at Gloucester, on Sunday, from Cadiz: sailed on the 3d of March. Capt. P. informs that the expedition for Havana would probably sail in a few days, under convoy of a 74, as most of the troops had arrived in Cadiz.

Business very dull, markets overstocked, and the port full of vessels, and no employment for them.

The Spanish government still demand the tonnage duty from Americans of $1 05 per ton, notwithstanding Cadiz is said to be a free port.

The cold weather was never known to be so severe as it has been for the last season. Many of the troops on their marches had frozen to death.

CENSUS OF 1830.—The bill which provides for taking the census of the United States during the present year, received the signature of the President March 23d, having previously passed both Houses of Congress. The enumeration is to commence on the first day of June, and to be completed in six months at farthest, counting from the date. It is provided by this law, that the unmber of white males under five years shall be specified; of white males and females (distinguishing the sex) between five and ten years, ten and twenty, twenty and thirty, and so on up to a hundred. Also the number above the age of 100. Slaves and free colored persons are to be enumerated in a similar manner—the two classes being kept distinct.

WHIRLWIND IN OHIO.

The Ohio "Mad River Courant" of Saturday week, contains a particular account of the effects of the disastrous whirlwind which passed through Urbanna, in Ohio, on the 22d inst. shewing that the first accounts we had of it, were far from being exaggerated.

The whole number of houses inhabited that were more or less affected by the gale, is thirty-one; and the entire number of buildings injured and destroyed in the Village, is seventy.

From the houses that were overthrown, nearly every article of furniture and clothing was swept away, and scattered along the path of desolation, as far as it has been traced.

Forgery and Arson.—The Norfolk Herald contains the particulars of an atrocious piece of villany. The Court House of Hartford county, N. C was burnt down on the 30th ult. and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save the records of the Court or the adjoining offices. The Jail also took fire, and the prisoners assisted in extinguishing it. Great exertions were necessary to save private property in the neighborhood. It appears that the court-house was set on fire by a negro, supposed to be instigated by a person who was under a state prosecution for forgery, and wished to destroy the document which was the proof of his guilt, and which he supposed to be in one of the offices. By active exertions, the incendiary was overtaken at Murfreesborough, confessed his offence and gave up the name of his employer. The note alledged to be forged was luckily, in the private custody of the Clerk of the Court. The incendiary said he was to have had $20 and a suit of clothes for executing his commission. The destruction of the public records will occasion great inconvenience, and public ruin to many individuals. The principal culprit, Wright Allen, by name, is in custody.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

From the Hartford Times of April 6th we learn that the administration ticket for Representatives has succeed in that town. H. L. Ellsworth and Cyprian Nichols are elected by a majority of 99 votes.

Dates from Caracas to Feb 26, are received at New York, The people there seem to be much opposed to Bolivar, and resolved to resist his anti-republican designs.

In 150 towns in Massachusetts, Gov. Lincoln has a majority of 11,689 votes.

Mr. O'Connell has called the attention of the British Parliament to the Georgia restrictions on vessels having colored persons on board.

Mr. E. J. West, U. S. Charge d'Affaires for Chili, died at Rio Janeiro Feb 12th.

Many vessels have left Odessa, for England, with wheat.

☞ *CHEMICAL LECTURES.*—Dr A. P. MOORE'S Lecture will be given on MONDAY EVENING, April 12th, at half past 7 o'clock.—The number of Lectures proposed in the Season course, and which have been given, was 16; but Dr. M. has found it impracticable to accomplish what he wished to do, in regard to one or two other departments of the science, in so limited a number, and has therefore concluded to extend the number to 21 or 22.—The terms of admission for the subsequent Lectures, will be to all, the same as it has hitherto been for such as have taken season tickets, viz. 12 1-2 cents.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—*Monday, April 5.*
(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 332 Beef Cattle, 25 Stores, 30 Working Oxen, 13 Milch Cows, 69 Sheep, and 345 Swine.—Unsold at the close of the market, 73 Beef Cattle and most of the Stores. Market continues "glutted" and sales "dull." Prices as follows: extra Cattle, 3 or 4 sold, at 31s 6d a 33s.; good and prime Cattle at 28s. 6d a 30s.; middling [illegible] at 25s 6d a 27s; thin or ordinary Cattle, at 24s.

Store Cattle—Very few sales.

Working Oxen—Considerable doing in exchanging—few sales only. Extra Working Oxen in demand—no prices noticed.

Milch Cows—As they generally are, ordinary; sales at 15 @20, including calves; one at auction, at @23 75.

Sheep—Those at market ordinary, sold at about 14s.

Swine—Trade quite brisk. Lots of 40 and 50 selected, at 5c; one entire lot at 4 1-2 c; at retail, 4 1-2 a 5 1-2 cents quick.

Prices of Wool at Boston, April 6.—American full blood. 38 to 48 cts.; 1-2 do. 33 to 38; 1-4 do. 33 to 36; 1-4 common 29 to 30; lambs' washed 1st qual. 35 to 37; superfine 40 to 46; spinning 1st sort, 29 to 30; 2d do 25; 3d do 18 cents.

MARRIED,

In this Town on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Puffer, Mr. Richard F. Parison of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth S. Fales, daughter of Mr. James Fales of this town.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. George D. Skinner, of Williamstown, Mass. to Miss Augustine Howard of this town.

At Tiverton, Mr. Samuel Manchester to Miss Almira Watts.

At Dartmouth, Mr. Philander Borden, of Tiverton, to Miss Nancy G. Shearman.

At Providence on the 1st inst. Mr. Augustus J. Winship, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth B. Sherman, daughter of Capt. William Shearman of this town.

DIED,

In this Town on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Mary Briggs, wife of Mr. Joseph Briggs, aged 82 years.

On Monday last, Mr. James Albro aged 55 years.

On Tuesday last, Bathsheba Brayton, in the 81st year of her age.

At Middletown on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, William Bailey, Esq. aged 62 years.—Mr. Bailey was a Representative from that town in the General Assembly, and was well known as one of the largest, and most practical Agriculturalists in the State.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1830. APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises
10 Saturday	5 29	6 31	9 42	8 53
11 Sunday	5 28	6 32	10 29	9 49
12 Monday,	5 27	6 33	11 17	10 42
13 Tuesday	5 26	6 34	morn.	11 35
14 Wednesday	5 25	6 35	0 7	morn.
15 Thursday,	5 24	6 36	0 59	0 27
16 Friday	5 23	6 37	1 52	1 13

Moon's Last Quarter 16th day, 2h. 4 min. in the Morning.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 6.—Brig Mary, Hunt, from Providence for Bangor.

Wednesday, April 7.—Sch'r William, Miller, from Providence for Charleston.

Sloops Abigail, and Industry, Cole, from Taunton for New-Bedford.

Friday, April 9.—Sch'rs Two-Brothers, and Superior, Barlow, from Providence for Sandwich.

Sch'r America, Chase, from Providence for Boston.

CLEARED,

Sch'r William, Miller, Charleston

MEMORANDA.

At Canton Dec. 26th, Ship Franklin of Providence for New-York in January.

At Matanzas March 23d. U. S. ship Falmouth; Ship Boy, Greene, of this port, for Trieste in 5 days; Brig Eagle, Browning, of do. for Boston in 2 days.

Ship Majestic, Page, 16 days from Charleston for Liverpool, was spoken March 24, off Cape Clear.

Ship Roger Williams of Bristol, for Antwerp, sailed from Havana March 17th.

At Cadiz March 3d, Brig Ann Gadsden, Northam, from Gibraltar.

At Gibraltar Feb. 14th, Sch'r Clito, Chapman, 31 days from New-York.

NEW GOODS.

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,
ARE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, BY
JOHN F. TOWNSEND,
Newport, April 10, 1830.

Narragansett Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, this day, the following persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz.—Peleg Weeden, Oliver Spink, Willett Carpenter, Jonathan N. Arnold, Jabez Bullock, Christopher Spink, Jesse Reynolds, Euclid Chadsey, Hutchinson Cole, Benjamin C. Gardner, John A. Browning, Gideon Freeborn, George T. Spink, Allen M. Thomas, and Thomas Congdon.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, PELEG WEEDEN, Esq. was re-elected President, and

LEMUEL BURGE, *Cashier.*

Wickford, April 5, 1830.

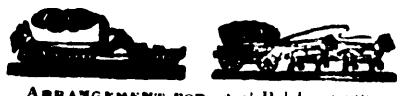
Connecticut Lottery, cla. 8
DRAWS THIS DAY,
$4,000 highest prize
Tickets $2—parts in proportion

Maine State Lottery, cl. 10
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
$10,000 high'st prize
Tickets $5—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of
J. C. SHAW.

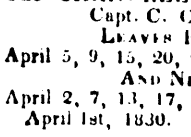
DRAWN NUMBERS,
In Gr. Maine State Lottery, No. 9.
57 13 1 2 60 17 9 15 56 42
In Connecticut Lottery, No. 25.
3 28 51 53 52 19 12 24 37 5
Newport, April 10.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM PACKET LINE.
From Providence for New-York, DAILY, Sundays excepted, touching at NEWPORT.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1830.
The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt. E. S. BUNKER,
LEAVES PROVIDENCE,
April 6, 10, 14, 19, 23, 29, at 2 P. M.
AND NEW-YORK,
April 3, 8, 12, 16, 21, 27, at 4 P. M
The WASHINGTON, Capt. COMSTOCK,
LEAVES PROVIDENCE,
April 2, 7, 13, 17, 22, 26, 30, at 1 P. M.
AND NEW-YORK,
April 5, 9, 15, 20, 24, 28, at 4 P. M.
The PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER,
LEAVES PROVIDENCE,
April 3, 8, 12, 16, 21, 27, at 2 P. M.
AND NEW-YORK,
April 6, 10, 14, 19, 23, 29, at 4 P. M.
The CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. C. COGGESHALL,
LEAVES PROVIDENCE,
April 5, 9, 15, 20, 24, 28, at 12 M.
AND NEW-YORK,
April 2, 7, 13, 17, 22, 26, 30, at 4 P. M.
April 1st, 1830.

NOTICE.



THE Steam packets PRESIDENT & BENJ. FRANKLIN, will hereafter leave Providence for New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Passengers dining on board.
April 30, 1830.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Steam-Packet CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, will in future, leave Providence for New-York at 12 o'clock M.—and the WASHINGTON will leave Providence for New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.—Passengers will dine on board the Boats.
April 10, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the estate of

ELIZABETH HOSIER,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof, being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at our respective dwellings, during said period, for the purpose aforesaid.

DAVID BUFFUM,
JAMES CHACK } *Commiss'rs*
JOHN CHASE.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JETHRO F. MITCHELL, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, 4th mo. 6th, 1830.

AUCTIONS.

On Monday Next,

At X o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not, the first fair day after) will be Sold at Auction, at the Store and Dwelling-House of the late WM. CROOKE, *dec.*

ALL his Stock in Trade, and Furniture,—and also One Share in the Redwood Library.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

By order of the Administrator,
WM. LOVIE, *Auc'r.*
Newport, April 10.

Rope-Walk at Auction.

On THURSDAY, April 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises.

ALL the interest of ANDERSON & ALLEN in and to the Rope Walk, and all the apparatus connected therewith, lately improved by them.—Immediately after, all their interest in the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House they now occupy, situated near said Rope-Walk.—The Conditions of the Sale may be known, and the premises examined at any time, on application to

SANFORD BELL } *Assignees*
H. Y. CRANSTON. }
Newport, March 27.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL PEWS in *TRINITY CHURCH.*—For terms, &c. apply to

J. G. WHITEHORNE. } *Committee*
ROBINSON POTTER. }
Newport, April 10.

Dancing Academy.

MR. DUNHAM,
Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport

THAT he shall open a DANCING SCHOOL at Masonic Hall, on Thursday Afternoon, the 15th inst. provided a sufficient number of Scholars should offer; 24 lessons to be given in the Quarter—two afternoon's in each week, commencing at 2 o'clock—and an Evening School, if desired, to commence at 7 o'clock.—Subscription papers are left at the Stores of J. B. Newton, and J. C. Shaw, Esqrs.
Newport, April 3.

Connecticut Lottery, cla. 8
DRAWS THIS DAY.
$4,000 highest prize
Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 10
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
$10,000 high'st prize
Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office of
S. CAHOONE,

DRAWN NUMBERS,
In Maine Gr. State Lottery, class 9.
57 13 1 2 60 17 9 15 56 42
In Cum. & Oxford Lot. No. 3.
8 17 46 19 31 60 52 21 48 18
Newport, April 10.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 5, 1830

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Capt. HENRY HUNTER, late of Newport, dec. was presented for Probate and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 5, 1830

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased:—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 5, 1830

WHEREAS the Commissioner's Report of Claims on the Estate of JANE DE BLOIS, late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance:—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Tiverton, April 5, 1830

WHEREAS application has this day been made for Administration on the Estate of ELLERY ALMY, late of Tiverton, mariner, deceased;—And it was ordered thereon, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard. *By Order,*

ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk.*

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons from harbouring or crediting Susan Hall, (formerly calling herself my wife) as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

BENJ. H. HALL.

Newport, April 5, 1830.

Retailing Molasses.

A VERY superior lot of MOLASSES, for Retailing.—*Also*, NEW RUM by the Hhd. or Barrel.—*Likewise*, A few Pieces Russia DUCK.

FOR SALE, BY
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, Dec. 19.

Constantly on Hand,

ALL SIZES of American Round bolt IRON, from 4-8ths up to 1 1-4 inch.—*Also*, SALTUS, SONS & Co. celebrated CHAIN CABLES, of all sizes, from 1-2 inch up to 1 1-2 inch, and of any length to suit those who purchase. The Cables are warranted to be of the very first quality, and stand high in the estimation of the Navy Board, and all others who have proved them.—Satisfactory Certificates from many of those who have proved them, may be seen by calling at the Subscriber's Store, who is the Agent.—The above will be Sold as low as at the Factory; any one wishing to purchase, will do well to call.

ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport, Feb. 11.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE Supply of LEGHORNS, extremely Cheap, at

TILLEY'S.
Newport, March 20.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

☞ Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, or *George Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport; *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton; *Peleg Cory*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry.

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and [illegible] that they have taken the [illegible] FACTORY, Portsmouth, R. I. (formerly [illegible] by *Moses Lawton*) where they are ready to attend to those who will please to favor them with their custom, in Carding [illegible] Colouring and Dressing Cloth, in all its various branches, at the customary prices. [illegible] also [illegible] and manufacture [illegible] Cloth, on reasonable terms [illegible] They have confidence in [illegible] experience in manufactur[illegible] rendered them a [illegible] sufficient to give [illegible]

[illegible] the Factory, may be left [illegible] Broad-street, or R. R. [illegible] Newport; George Lawton [illegible] Gifford, Bristol-ferry [illegible] by the Subscribers [illegible]

L[illegible] GRINNELL, jun.
DAVID BAKER.
Portsmouth, [illegible]

INK POWDER.

MAYNARD [illegible] INK POWDER [illegible] *Ten years trial* [illegible] the superior [illegible] and the character [illegible] and *permanency* of color [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible] U. S. *Middletown, Oct. 17, 1823.*
The Ink Powder of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes [illegible] for some time in this office [illegible] recommend it as superior [illegible] have heretofore used.

J. P. BURNHAM, Cashier.

[illegible] *Washington City, April 10, 1824.*
[illegible] Maynard & Noyes [illegible] For [illegible] using your black Ink, [illegible] pleased with it, and have no [illegible] recommending it to all who are [illegible] their writing.

[illegible] CLARK, Cashier.

[illegible] *March 19, 1827.*
[illegible]

[illegible] by Wm. & [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE.

W[illegible] appointed [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL H. COX, *Executor.*
Newport, [illegible]

N E W
GARDEN SEEDS.

EDWARD STANHOPE,
HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS CHEAP VARIETY STORE,
NO. 15, BROAD-STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, from the SHAKERS and others, of the last Year's Growth, viz.:—

PEAS.	**CUCUMBER,**
Early June	Long, Early, & India
do. Golden hotspur	Early Chester
White marrowfatt	**LETTUCE,**
Green dwarf do.	Early curled head
Strawberry dwarf	White head
Two podded	Speckled, and Ice
Prussian blue	**CABBAGE,**
Sweet marrowfatt	Early Yorkshire
BEANS.	Drumhead
Red Cranberry bush	Savoy, and Red
do. do. pole	Orange CARROT
White do. do.	Early horn do.
Tender pod do.	Salmon, scarlet Radish
Lima do.	Early scarlet turnip do
Whipping do.	White, red and yellow
Albany bush	ONION SEED
Boston do.	Flat & long Turnip
Cheshire do.	French do.
Refugee do.	Parsnip
Early six week white	Sweet marjorum
do. red eyed	Cayenne and Squash
BEET.	Pepper
Yellow Turnip	Double Peppergrass
Early do.	Sage, Burnet,
Blood and scarlet	Summer Savory
Scarcity	Celery
Mangle Wortzel	Parsley, Nasturtion,
SQUASH,	Lemon Balm
Dutch Summer	Sweet Corn
Crookneck do.	Sea Kale
do. winter	White mustard Seed
Sugar bush	Millet do.

A L S O,
SEVEN Different sizes of the NEW-YORK
PATENT PLOUGHS,
AND EXTRA CASTINGS.
Newport, March 20, 1830.

NEW & FASHIONABLE PAPER-HANGINGS.

Edward Stanhope,

Has for Sale at his Cheap Variety Store, No. **15**, BROAD-STREET.

A GREAT Variety of New and Fashionable

PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS.

From 25 to 75 Cents per Roll!—Just received from the Manufactory.

Newport, March 27.

NEW HAY-SEED.

Edward Stanhope,

HAS FOR SALE,
AT NO. 15, BROAD-STREET.

12 Tierces TIMOTHY SEED, Large and small Clover Seed

20 Bushels Borden's Grass Seed.

Red Top	do.	do.
Millet	do.	do.

Newport, March 27.

Wm. L. Melville,

TIN PLATE WORKER,
No. 162, Thames-Street.

CONTINUES to carry on the above Business as usual, and keeps constantly on hand, a general Assortment of TIN WARE, and other articles in his line, to suit the market, and positively will sell them as low as can be purchased in the State, not excepting [illegible] those who wish to encourage their own townsman, will do well to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of this assertion.

Merchants, and Pedlars can be supplied at wholesale, as low as can be purchased in the United States.—Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass, and Rags, taken in preference to Cash.

Newport, March 21.

Loaf & lump Sugar.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Mr. *J. W. Archibold*, of New-York, Sugar-Refiner, his Agent for vending *Loaf & Lump SUGAR* in Newport, he will keep constantly, and has now on hand, all the qualities by him manufactured, which will be sold by the Box or Bbl. delivered here free of charges, at the New-York prices and credit.

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
Agent for J. W. Archibold.
Newport, Nov. 28.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the [illegible] commissioners to receive the [illegible] creditors against the estate of

WILLIAM CROOKE,

[illegible] several [illegible] six months from 6th March inst. [illegible] claims, we will attend [illegible] office on the third [illegible] July & August next, at 2 o'clock [illegible] of executing the duties of [illegible] relative to claims.

THOMAS HORNSBY,
JOHN STEVENS, } *Comm'rs.*
SAMUEL BARKER, jr.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE C. MASON, *Adm'r.*
Newport, March 13, 1830.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That [illegible] duly appointed by the Court [illegible] the Town of Exeter, Guardian [illegible] Estate of HENRY R[illegible] [illegible] Exeter, a Minor under the age of [illegible] has accepted said trust and [illegible] to law.—The creditors [illegible] hereby notified to exhibit [illegible] for adjustment within six [illegible] date hereof.—All persons [illegible] the above Notice, will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, *Guardian.*
Exeter, Nov. 18, 1829.

M. FREEBORN,

HAS FOR SALE, AT HIS
VARIETY STORE,
NO 19, BROAD-STREET,
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HAY, and GARDEN *SEEDS,*

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH.
Raised by the Shakers and others, warranted inferior to none.

PROVIDENCE
PATENT PLOUGHS.

A very great assortment of

PAPER Hangings,

From 23 Cents to 3s 9d per Roll.

ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF **SHOES.**
Crockery, Glass, Stone, earthern & wooden Ware; Nails; Cutlery; Dye-stuffs.
All kinds of produce; utensils of husbandry.
Weaving, knitting & sewing COTTON.

DRY GOODS.
Such as Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, Calicoes, Sattinetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.—AND

FLOUR,

At all times, by the BARREL.

NEW BUTTER,
Received daily from some of the neatest and best Farmers on this Island, and always sold as cheap as by any of my Neighbours.
Newport, March 27, 1830.

Beef, Pork, &c.

75 Bbls. Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.
20 Bbls. PORK
50 Boxes Candles, sizes, 40 lbs. each.
30 Bbls. superior Philadelphia FLOUR for family use.
50 do. Alexandria ditto.

For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by
JOSHUA SAYER.
Newport, March 27.

100 Boxes superior

SOAP, 20 lbs. each, for Sale by
JOSHUA SAYER
Newport, April 3.

GEORGE KNOWLES

On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse-Boat Wharves,)
OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork; 50 quintals Codfish,—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese; and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

Butter, Cheese, &c.

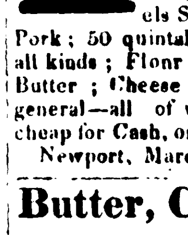
3000 Wt. Western BUTTER; 2000 lbs. CHEESE; a few bbls. Buckwheat FLOUR; Albany Ale; and an Assortment of Groceries;—For Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.
Newport, March 6.

REMOVAL,

JAMES FALES,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER
Respectfully informs his friends and the public,



THAT he has Removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. John Coggeshall, next north of Mr. G. Engs, where he will continue to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in all its different branches.

N. B.—He repairs Compasses, Quadrants Guns, and executes all other kinds of jobs connected with his profession.

Newport, August 8.

Commission Store.

J. W. EDDY offers his services to the public as an Auction and Commission Merchant. Unexceptionable reference given Orders respectfully solicited.

In store, a variety of goods at reduced prices.

☞ The highest price given for Old Iron, Junk, &c.

Newport, Jan. 16.

The Sloop ALBANY,

HAS just arrived, with a fresh Supply of Flour Corn, Shagbarks, Spitzenberg Apples —*Also*. A quantity of Meal ground in a flour mill; Butter by the keg; first quality Cheese; Buckwheat Flour by the half bbl.; a lot of Smoked Beef, &c.—*For Sale, by*

WM. & J. VARS.

Havana Molasses.

160 Hhds. and 11 Tierces, of superior quality MOLASSES, just received per Sch'r Minos, from Havana, and for Sale by

GEORGE ENGS.
Newport, March 13.

NEW STORE

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP *ALBANY,*
JUST OPENED BY

Wm. & John Vars,

ON FOWLER'S WHARF.
Where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—Butter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crackers by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES IN GENERAL*.—Also, SCHUYLKILL COAL in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport, Oct. 24.

FOR SALE

THE Durham short horned Bull ALEXANDER, 3 years old last August; he is said to combine more good points than any animal of the kind in the State.

Also for Sale **3000** Wt. of grade Saxony and Merino WOOL.—Apply to

S. FOWLER GARDNER.
Newport, March 6.

TO LET

And Possession given the 1st of April.

THAT pleasant and convenient HOUSE, situated in Howard Street, now occupied by Mr. *R. P. Lee*.—The House is in good repair, and has a very large Garden, with several kinds of fruit trees &c.—For terms, &c. enquire of

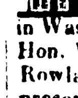
ISAIAH CROOKER, jun.

ALSO TO LET, The Brick Store in Market-Square, now occupied by John T. Tilley.—Possession given 1st June next.—Apply as above.

Newport, March 20.

To Let,

And Possession given in April,



THAT convenient and very pleasantly situated HOUSE in Washington-Street, next north of the Hon. Wm. Hunter's, & now occupied by Rowland Hazard, Esq.—This situation presents a view of the Harbor and Bay, with its numerous shipping and Steamboats passing and re-passing and within 100 feet of a convenient place for sea-bathing.—*Also*, Will be Let on the 5th of May, the Green House, situated near the north end of Washington-street.—*Also for Sale, or to Let*, Two Pews in the Rev. Mr. Choules' Meeting-House.—Enquire of E. TREVETT.

Newport, March 13.

To Let,

And Possession given on 1st of April next,

A FARM situated in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, (Conn.) about 50 rods from the Academy, on the Turnpike road leading from Providence to Windham, containing about 240 Acres of choice land, well proportioned for meadow, pasture, plough and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, two barns, and other out houses.—Said Farm is well watered and abundantly supplied with Orchards.—For terms, apply to

DAVID KING.
Newport, Jan. 16, 1830.

TO LET

And Possession given the 1st of April.

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House in Broad-Street, formerly belonging to *David Williams*, deceased.—The House is in good order, and has a large Garden, with fruit trees, &c.—*ALSO*, A Shop, and one other Building adjoining, will be Let, either separate, or with the House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to EDWARD STANHOPE, in Newport, or to

JAMES CHASE.
Portsmouth, Feb. 12.

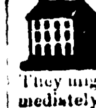
For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, on the west side of the Island, about 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn, and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to JAMES CHACE.

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

TO LET.

From the 25th of March next,



A FARM on Boston-Neck, containing over 200 Acres, (with as good, if not the best privilege of sea-weed of any farm in the State.) They might move into a part of the House immediately; also have a part of the Farm if they wish.

GEO. P. HAZARD.

P. S.—Last Year, some persons reported the Farm was Let, to answer their own purpose. Therefore it is wished that no person will again believe that it is Let, until they know it from me. G. P. H.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 10, 1829.

Wm. James Tilley

HAVING now completed taking account of his Stock, has determined to clear out with the following Nice Plush for hoods and trimming of every description, at 33 cts. the yd [illegible] worsted Hose, at 33 & 37 c[illegible] the pair; American Ginghams, go[illegible] colours, 10 cents the yd.; good [illegible] Chex for 10 cents; good black [illegible] white Leghorn Bonnetts $1 50 ea[illegible] nice Silk Vestings, worth 9s, for [illegible] 75 cts.; black Bombazeen, quite g[illegible] 25 cts the yd.; long black silk M[illegible] at 25 cents the pair, which will m[illegible] two short pairs; long white kid gl[illegible] at 25 cts. that will make one pair [illegible] besides the gloves; a lot of C[illegible] Gimps and braids, for about nothin[illegible]

Newport, Feb. 13.

JAMES MUMFOR[illegible]

[illegible] 99, *THAMES STREET*

[illegible] just received from New-York [illegible] extensive Assortment of *FAL[illegible] WINTER GOODS*, which he is s[illegible] very low, among which are:—Broad[illegible] Cassimeres, Pelise Cloths, merino C[illegible] sians of different shades, plaid Cam[illegible] French, English and American Cal[illegible] very handsome; Valencia shawls; [illegible] plaids; Presidential and furniture c[illegible] black and white merino hdkfs.; ribb[illegible] plain women's worsted hose; bla[illegible] colored English ginghams; point [illegible] Blankets; rich black florence lute[illegible] Scotch and swiss Muslin; black, [illegible] green and blue bombazets; silk & w[illegible] braids and cords; red, green, yell[illegible] white English flannels; Russia D[illegible] bang-up-cord; drab kerseys—and a [illegible] tal an Assortment as can be fou[illegible] Dry Goods Store, and will be sold [illegible] as can be bought at any store in to[illegible]

ALSO, A superior assortment of [illegible] tic bleached and unbleached Shirt[illegible] Sheeting chex and bedticking.

Newport, Dec 5.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTI[illegible]

THE Subscriber having received, [illegible] direction of the Supreme Judici[illegible] an Assignment from THOMAS STA[illegible] of Newport, Grocer, of all his real and [illegible] Estate, in trust for the benefit of his C[illegible] hereby gives notice, that six mon[illegible] March 6th, is allowed to present [illegible] their demands against said STACEY.—[illegible] not established before the expiratio[illegible] term, will be debarred from any D[illegible] said Estate.

BENJ. MARSH, jun. A[illegible]
Newport, March 12, 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTI[illegible]

THE subscriber having received [illegible] direction of the Supreme Judi[illegible] at the March term, A. D. 1830, deed [illegible] ment from DANIEL ANDERSON and [illegible] ALGER, both of Newport, Ropema[illegible] their real and personal Estates, in t[illegible] benefit of their Creditors, hereby g[illegible] that six months from the date hereo[illegible] to the Creditors to present and pro[illegible] mands against the said Anderson & [illegible] pectively.—All demands not pr[illegible] proved within the said period, will [illegible] of any Dividend out of their Estat[illegible]

C. F. ROBBINS.
Newport, March 10, 1830.

ASSIGNEES' NOT[illegible]

DANIEL ANDERSON an[illegible] [illegible] ALGER, both of the County of Newport, Ropemak[illegible] partners under the firm of Anderson [illegible] have this day made an Assign[illegible] their property in trust to the [illegible] to be distributed amongst the [illegible] the late firm of Anderson, Alg[illegible] the creditors of said Anderson a[illegible]

All persons indebted to e[illegible] Firm, are requested to make [illegible] ment, and those having cla[illegible] sent them to

SANFORD BELL,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON
Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

NOTIC[illegible]

ALL Persons having dem[illegible] the late Firm of S. & [illegible] are requested to present t[illegible] tlement; and all indebted [illegible] to make immediate payme[illegible]

GEORGE B[illegible]
Surviving
Newport, Oct 3, 1829

NOTIC[illegible]

THE Commissioners [illegible] that there are at [illegible] several BOYS and GIRLS [illegible] age to be bound out.—An[illegible] in want of either, will ma[illegible] to Mr. ISAAC TAGGA[illegible] of the Poor.

Newport, Feb. 27.

VEGETABLE C[illegible]

HAIR Restorative an[illegible] Vegetable CERATE; [illegible] ture and wonderful in its ope[illegible] portant discovery of a Veg[illegible] capable of restoring and pre[illegible] was accidentally made by an[illegible] has neither the capacity, nor [illegible] practice deception or fraud. [illegible] ance may be placed on the e[illegible] of the Vegetable Cerate, and [illegible] ing and preventing the fallin[illegible] but in producing the neatest [illegible] ness of it imaginable; and th[illegible] assured that its effects will [illegible] fested in the course of a sho[illegible] newal of a vigorous growth [illegible] effectually preventing its co[illegible] off. The Vegetable Cerate [illegible] and excite the energies of th[illegible] which constitute those orga[illegible] matter forming the hair; the [illegible] organs of the animal body, [illegible] a state of dormancy or dise[illegible] to their healthy action, and [illegible] unctions assigned them by [illegible]

☞ The above Cerate [illegible] Office as Agents for the P[illegible]

Newport, June 6.